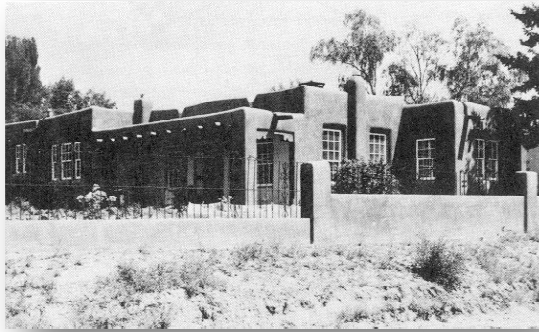


Pueblo Revival—1900 through 1930s



Pueblo Revival, popular between 1905 and 1940, was an imitation of the earlier Indian pueblos of the Southwest. The key distinguishing elements are the projecting roof rafters called vigas. These generally round or square rafter ends protrude from the wall near the roofline. The roof of the Pueblo Revival structure is usually flat or slightly sloping, behind a low parapet. Walls are occasionally stepped or terraced. Round corners, battered walls, and straight-headed windows are also characteristic. Most structures are stucco, and are meant to imitate the adobe walls of the

Indian pueblo. Some houses may combine elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival with the Pueblo Revival style.

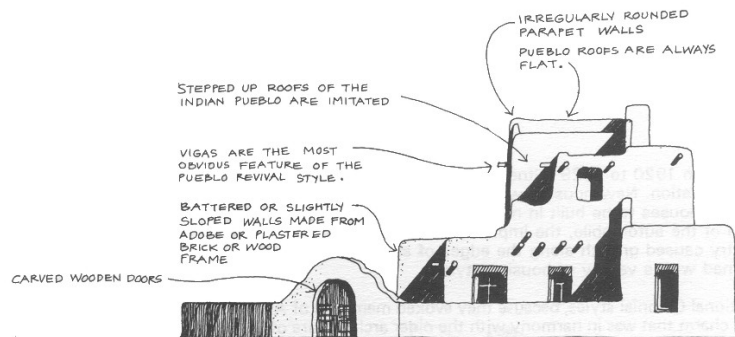
There are not many Pueblo Revival style homes in Ontario. The largest concentration of Pueblo Revival style houses is located in the El Morado Court Historic District. An example of the style is pictured above.

Common Features

- flat roof
- projecting roof rafters (vigas)
- battered walls
- stepping or terracing

Windows

Windows were typically individual casement, or single-hung windows with wood frames. On some occasions, metal frames were used to replicate the ironwork used on other details in the house.



Features

Doors

Doors were typically simple wood doors, with a stained finish.

Colors

Homes were typically painted white, with a second trim color. Occasionally a third color was used on the window frames.